THE NEW YORK HERALD.

WHOLE NO. 7360.

SUNDAY MORNING, DECEMBER 26, 1852.

PRICE TWO CENTS.

ALCO ALCO ALCO ALCO ALCO ALCO ALCO ALCO	
OWERY THEATER—DOORS OPEN AT 6%; CUR- tain rises at 7 c'elock. Onday ovening, December 27, will be performed DAMON AND PYTVIAS. Medy Procles. Mr. Soymour blast. Mr. Pope Bydins. Mr. Griffith Calanthe. Mrs. Greating Illesive. Mr. Hamilton Arris. Mrs. Greating THE BOHEMIAN GIRL. Mrs. Hamilton Arline. Miss A. Plunkes ddoug. Mr. Bowens Gipsy Girl. Mrs. C. Hiffers richooff. Mr. Seevens Gipsy Girl. Mrs. C. Hiffers richooff. Mr. Seevens Gipsy Girl. Mrs. C. Hiffers labour. Mr. Griffiths Gipsy Queen. Mrs. Greating Mrs. Greating Mrs. Greating Mrs. Mrs. Mrs. Mrs. Mrs. Mrs. Mrs. Mrs.	BROADWAY THEATER—E. A. MARI Lesses.—Doors open at 6½; to cemmes honday evening, December 7; will be per LA CENERENTOLA. Concreateds
	NIBLO'S GARDEN.—MANAGER, MR. J. Tigkets, 50 cents; Private Boxes, 25. Tigkets, 50 cents; Private Boxes, 25. to commence at 70 clock. Second night of ttrian spectacle of MAZEPPA, in which the and Ponies of the Equestrian Manager, W. will appear, together with new costumes ban properties and decerations, new econery amazonian dances and combate, will be later Monday evening. December 27, will be performed by PREGIOUS BETSY. Spanish Pas Soul. MAZEPPA. Maseppa Mr. Hartis Olinska. Castellan Mr. Martin Oneisa.
URTON'S THEATRE, CHAMBERS STREET.—DOORS open at 65; to commonce at 7 o'clock. Onday avening, Documenter 17, will be performed PARIS AND LONDOIL Seques Fran. Antoine Hypolite de Frince. Mr. Piccide mas Trot. Mr. Dyott Lody Volnti Mr. Buston Mr. Dyott Lody Volnti Mr. Wiss Waston	

Wr. Johnston Rose. Mrs Bernard altree, Polhas &c. Orobester ilad-"Katy Darling". Mrs. Helman THE WORK OF AN ARTIST. WALLACK'S THEATRE, BROADWAY, NEAR Broome street.—Doors open at 5½; to commence at 7; Monday evening, December 27, will be performed MONEY.

CHRISTY'S OPERA HOUSE, NO. 472 BROADWAY above Grand street—Open every night during the work under the sole direction and personal supervision of E. F. Christy, whose concerts in this otty, for the past six years have been received with favor by highly respictable and fashionable audiences. Tickets, 26 cents. Doors opin at 64, to commence at 75 colock. A ternoon Concert on New Year's Day, commencing at 3 colock.

mence at 3 o'clock

BROAD WAY THEATRE—MADAME MARISTTA

ALBONI in Grand Opera, for the first time in America
The Manager has the pleasure of amouncing that this
world-tenowned vocalist will appear
ON MONDAY NEAT, DEDEMBER W,
in her famme character in Roseini's great Opers of
LA CENERENTOLA,
sopported by artistes of the most distinguished reputations
the full Italian Opera Chorce, and a double Orchestra.
Don Ramire, (his first appearance here in
Opera). Sig. Sacgiovann
Dandini, (his first appearance here in Opera). Sig. Celett
Don Magnifico, (his first appearance here in Indy, his first appearance in America,) and who has most kindly consented
to sustain the character, it being Madame Alboni's debut or
the American stage.

Caperstola. by Mds Maristyta Alboni's debut or
the first appearance in Opera.

erformances commencing at 7% o'clock.

TOYPTIAN ANTIQUITIES.—THE RARE AND VALU-able collection of Pharaonic and Ptolomaic remains just imported direct from Expys, and formed, at great ex-pense, by Dr. Abboth, during a residence of upwards of twenty years in the East, will be open for cantibition next week, at the Stuyresnat Institute, Broadway.

TO ETHIOPIAN MINSTRELS.—THE UNDERSIGNED will receive preposals of engagement from the heat talent in the profession, to form a large and a sidistreas company. It will be useless for any except gentlemes of exhowledged shifty and honor to answer this advertisement. All letters to be post paid, and addressed to HENRY WOOD, Proprietor of Wood's Minstells, 444 Broadway.

2,500 BOTTLES OF PURE BRANDIES. PORT, spreps, cordials, whiskey, rum, gin, poach, othery, blackberry, and raspberry brandy, in various qualities imported for family use, and for sale at twenty per cent less than as any other house, by WM. H. UNDERHILL, 430 Broome street, corner of Crosby.

200 BASKETS HEIDSICK, 100 BASKETS CHARLES and oblog choice champegres wines, 100 dos. Hockhismer and oblog choice champegres wines, 100 dos. Hockhismer and German wines, 100 dos. clares vines of various qua-lifies, 25 cases branched cherries, superior, &c., for sale by Wh. H. UNDERHILL, 430 Broome street, cerace of Creeby

A TTENTION EVERYBODY.—THOSE WHO WISH TO replevisk their sideboards, and obtain some of the choicest old wines ever offered for public or private sale in this city, are hereby requested to attend the sale of W Irving & Co., No. 10 Pine street, near Broadway, as 11 o'clock A. M., on Monday, Dec. 27th. You all want wines for New Year's.

FOR FAMILY USE-CHOICE OLD BRANDIES AND winer, Lendon porter, brown stent, Scotch ale, old Jamaica rum, Schledam gin, Scotch, Irish, and Monongabeia whish eye, segars, &c., for sale w. C. BURDICK, 73 Liberty street.

Champagnes from 68 to 525
Champagnes from 67 to 14 00
And various other low priced wines and liquors.
N. B.—Orders solicited and promptly attended to.
P. and C. are constantly receiving fresh supplies from the best houses in England, France, and Germany, and are prepared to supply the trade with any of the above goods at the lowest market price.

PHILADRIPHIA ALE PORTER, AND BROWN stout, London and Dublin porter, East ladis paic and Society aless, of all the best brands, in fine condition, and specific promoted of the feculty for medicinal and family use—'v sale, in bottles, by WM H. UNDERHILL, 430 srooms street.

DANYARD'S PILORIMAGE TO JERUSALEM AND the E-ly Land is now open, at the new and spacious Geograms, in Br. adway, adjoining the Motrorolitan Hotel, and condinues every evering. Painted from authentic drawings made upon the spot by Mr. Bas vard, during an extensive tour undertaken expressly for the works. Mr. B. will explain the paintings personally. Pleture moves at 7%, and on Wednesday and Saturday afternoons, at 3 c'clock. Admission, 50 cents; children, half-price.

enus. On Grand Avenue-Eight building lots on the easterly de of Grand avenue, forming the entire front of the block

being on Grand avenue, fifteen on Doan, and seventeen on Bergen street.

On Bergen and Wyckoff streets, and on Grand Avenue—Forty eight fine building lots, situsted on ane forming nearly the entire block of ground bounded by Classon and Grand avenue, and by Wyckoff and Bergen streets eight of the came being on Grand avenue, nineteen on Bergen street, and wonty-one on Wyckoff street.

On Wyckoff street and Grand Avenue—Eleven lots and arts of lots on and next the northwesterly corner of draud avenue and Wyck if street, are fronting on Grand avenue, and the ba ance on Wyckoff street.

On Grand avenue, Wyckoff arts treets, with three lots on Grand Avenue, westerly side forming the front of the block of three Warren and Wyckoff streets, with three lots in the rear fronting on Wyckoff street, and nuclean tonsing on Warren street, all lying between Classon and Strand avenues, and commencing 225 feet from Grand avenues, and commencing 225 feet from Grand avenues, and commencing 225 feet from Grand avenues.

Grand avenue and Warr'n street.—Two gore lots on

Tockers, etegerss, wardrobes, China silv-tware, 2c.

CPECIAL SALE OF WINES, LIQUURS, SEGARS, 2c.

D. J. L. VANDEWATER will sell on Wednesday, Dooyoungers, 2c., in every warlety, and of choice quality, and warranted, selected for private use, an initiable for the New
Year's table, consisting part of Madeira of all brands;
ports, sherries, brandies, whiskey, champagnes, rum, gia,
Oursoon, absynthe, 2c., 2c. Also, a time lot of segars.

WilliamsBurg Auction Notice—Furnitary, wardrobs, secretary hockease, marshs top bureaus
and wesh stands, mirror 21 by 20, sarpete, china and giass
ware, 2c., Tuesday, 28th Dec., at 10% o'took, at 105 South.

Ninth street.

NEWS BY TELEGRAPH.

Bulan, So., &c.

HN SEFTON

oore open at 6 e grand eques acting Hores Rufus Weinh

Interesting from Washington.
IORS CABINST SPECULATIONS—SENATOR HUNTER'S
FILGEIMAGE TO CONCORD—SECRETARY STUART
AND THE AWARDING OF CONTRACTS, SFC.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 25, 1852.

All sorts of cabinet speculations are aftest, consequent upon Senater Hunter's visit to Concord. Before leaving here he declared he would not accept the Treasury Department, and his friends say he will not take any seat in

the cabinet. The impression is, however, that he will take the State Department. As to his having six years to serve in the Senate, that amounts to nothing, as Virginia would give him his term whenever he might require it. Mr. Hunter is not only an able but a well read man, him to come and spend the Christmas holidays, and that he had requested two or three other friends to be there

ed by those who claim to know, will be offered the Navy and Mr. Nicholson, of Tennessee, the War Department Take the above rumers for what they are worth.

It is re asserted, I see, that the Scoretary of the Interior will leave the decision relative to contracts for bricks fer the Capitol extension to the Congressional sommi Per contra. Secretary Stuart positively declares he will do no such thing but continue, till the fourth of March, to exercise all the duties of his office.

In connection with the resolution of the majority in the Senate not to confirm any nomination from Mr. Fillwhich cannot be vacated by Mr. Pierce, and which call for any additional increase of expenditures, the vacancy in the Supreme Court bench, it is determined, shall not be taken up. Mr. Bradford, of Louislana, it will be recollected, was nominated at the last session for this posi-

The Latest from Concord.

GEN. PIERCE AND THE WHIG OFFICEHOLDERS—ANTI-CIPATED ONPLAUGHT AGAINST CORRUPTION, MTC. SPECIAL CORRESPONDENCE OF THE NEW YORK HERALD

The New Hampshire Patriot, Gen Pierce's home orga of this morning, has an article indicating his policy in reappointed in the place of democrats, who have spent their time and money to defeat Gen. Pierce, have no claim on mecratic party has given no pledges to retain them. Gen. Pierce is determined that the corruption, negligence, and officers banished from the places they have disgraced. The Augean stables are to be cleansed.

The Parriet says that the story about thirty thousand dollars having been presented to Gen Pierce, current here

for eeveral weeks, has no foundation. The Legislature has adjourned till Monday.

WARDED TO NEW YORK-ACCIDENT TO THE STEAMER MASSACHUSETTS-AMUSEMENTS, RTC. Boston, Dec. 25-9 P. M.

will strive at her wharf about 10 o'clock. Postms ter Gordon has arranged to express the foreign mails to New will proceed with them at four o'clock to morrow after noon, via Springfield and New Haven.

BROADWAY THEATRE.—GRAND OPERA NIGHTS.
The public is resplictfully informed that
will appear, in Grand Opers, on
MOR DAY, TUESDAY, THURSDAY, AND FRIDAY.
The Box Sheet, f.r Tuesday, will be opened on Monday, at
twelve o'clock. The steamer, Massachusetts, on entering the harbo at Stonington Com. this morning ran into a schooner the bowprit of which entered the boiler, and one or tw suchments will be repaired to season to leave for New York this evening, at the usual hour.

To clock. Admission, 25 cents only.

HELLER'S SALOON OF WONDERP,
No. 539 BROADWAY.

No. 539 BROADWAY.

DELIGHTED AUDIENCES.

ME. ROBERT EKLER will continue, during the prosent were his beautiful at a satopishing series of experiments, which have for the last few overlings completely bewildered select and selent fife audiences. If you wish to see
NECROMANCY.

DIABLERIE,

GO AND SEE HELLER.

The experiments of
SECOND SIGHT

will be found the most marvellous of all marvele Articles are described, dates to coins, writings, articles of dress, or of daily usage, will be minutely called, by the agency of the PRINCE OF WIZARDS, The theatres are all open this evening, and dr exhibitions are taking place before crowded audiences. This is the first time the theatres were over opened in this city on Saturday evening, but owing to Christmas It is presumed the authorities will wink at this violation

From Raltimore SERIOUS BAILBOAD

The passenger train from Cumberland ran off the track this afternoon, near Martinsburg. All the cars were broken, and one was turned over. Several pass were slightly, but none fatally injured, and all have arrived here this evening on the burthen train.

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 25, 1852.
Singleton Mercer, well known as having several year since killed a Mr. Herberton, was shot in the head last

NORWALE. CONN., Dec 25, 1852 Captain James Gardiner, of the sloop Frederick Brown bound to the eastward, put into this port yesterday on account of the storm. The captain subsequently went ashere with his gun, duck hunting. The gun was accidentally discharged and the contents, grazing his breast

W. C. BURDIUK, 70 LISSTY SETSON.

LIONOR TO WHOM HONGE IS DUE —R. L. KELLY
A CO., 56 Doy street, have, by great exertions and good taste, succeeded in obtaining a shoice quality of liquors, warranted to be us surpassed. People making proparations for the bolidays, are requested to call and examine our steek, which, is quality and price, will give satisfaction.

Our Quebec Correspondence. QUEBEC, Dec. 20, 1852. stion of Canada-Rapid Increase of

Upper Canada-Signs of Improvement in the Laser Province -Annexation-Reciprocity, and its Effects on the Atlantic Cities of the United

It appears from the census returns for 1852, that the population of Lower Canada, which, in 1827, was 471,876, has nearly doubled during the subsequent twenty-five years, and numbers at the present me 890 261 souls ; while that of Upper Canada, which, in 1842, was 486,055, has also nearly doubled, and now amounts to 952,004 Of these,

BELIGIONS Church of England . 45 402
Church of Scotland . 45 402
Church of Scotland . 4047
Church of Rome . 708,866
Free Free by terians . 267
Other Presbyterians . 29 221
Weseyam Methodists . 5 709
Other Methodists . 15 380
Baptists . . . 4493
Other de nominations . 38 782

The cause of the more rapid increase in the upper greater inducements held out to emigrants in the former section of the country, and the existence of the seigniories in Lower Canada, and the influence of the priesthood, combined with the prejudice that exists against foreigners, particularly those of a dif-feren. religious creed, turning the tide of immigration in other directions.

The numbers of persons occupying lands in both provinces is about equal, forming an aggregate of 194 309, with farms of from ten acres and under to two hundred and upwards, and embracing 17,937,148 acres of which there under cultivation, and in crop, pasture, garden and orchards, 14,606,482 acres, and 10.633,907 of wild leads or underwood, exclusive of large tracts which are still ungranted The quantity of wheat raised during the present year, exclusive of barley, rye, buckwheat, maize or Indian corn, and every variety of vegetables, &c , was, in Lower Canada. 3 075 868 bushels, and in Upper Canada 12 692 852, making a total of 15,768,720 bushe's-a yield in the latter province of eighteen and or e third bushels for each inhabitant; and taking the consumption of each individual at ten bushels per antum, leaving rather more than three mulious of busnels- equal to six thousand barrels of flour- for exportation In Lower Canada, the yield this year was only three and half bushels for each inbabicant; but as the French Canadians consume a large proportion of peace, which, with vegetables,

a large proportion of peace, which, with vegetables, form a substitute for bread, this quantity may be considered as reffic ent for the supply of the population. There is, however a large influx of shipping at Quebec, during the summer season, and consequently wheat must be imported to meet this partial but not very extensive demand.

The reduced quantity of wheat that is raised in Lower Canada is not owing to any adverse influence of soil or climate, as large quantities were formerly produced there, but to the ravages of the Hassian fly, during several successive years, which led to the temporary abandonment of its culture. The evil has now peaced away, and consequently a cultivation of wheat is on the increase.

There the adjustity tenune, the toulant or small label where is not permitted to orect mills, which are provided by the seignior, to which he must certy his grain to be ground; consequently, were it not for the high duty which is imposed on all Canadam produce that is imported into the United States, a large quantity of wheat could be ground in that pert of the Union bordering on the Eastern townships and on the shores of Lakes Ontario and Erie.

Erie
In the early settlement of Canada, the French

but it is the education that is afforded by priestal and nuns, and which does not enlarge the mind; consequently the French Canadians are an inert people, contented with their lot and unacquainted with the improvements of modern times; and as the Roman Catholic ritual requires that a number of days in each year—often at most inconvenient scarous for sgriculture and the demands of business—shall be devoted to religious observances, a corresponding it jurious iofluence is experienced by the community at large, with it sconce nitant poverty. The immense lumbering business that is carried on in Lower Canada, must also, in a great degree, retard agriculture and tend to impoverish while it demoralizes those who engage in that pursuit. You might as well attempt to make a farmer of a sailor as a lumberer. And not only in this way is a large amount of labor withdrawn from the legitimate occupation of a rural population, but extensive tracis that are leased expressly for the purpose of cutting timber are thereby rendered unfit for settlement. The government, however, are turning their attention to the settlement of the waste lands of the Province, at d are disposing of them at reduced prices, or making free g note; and they also intend to expect a large sum annually in opening roads to new townships that have been or are about to be laid out.

Then again, a very inferior description of hus-

new townships that have been or are about to be laid out.

Then sgain, a very inferior description of husbandry prevails among the French Canadians, the injurious effects of which the priests are beginning to perceive, and which they are desirous of remedying. To accomplish which, the seminary at Quebec have brought out from Scotland a superior farmer, who has charge of one of their large estates, which he is caltivating upon the most improved principles; and the example once set, with the sanction if the priests, the most beneficial results mus follow.

which he is caltivating upon the most improved principles; and the example once set, with the sano tion if the priests, the most beneficial results mus follow.

The present railway mania that prevails in Canada will also, by introducing a numerous body of settlers from the old country, be productive of beneficial effects; and provided their example does not interfere with the religious sentiments of the French population, will not most with opposition the part of the priests, who at present exercise unlimited control. Indeed, such a result I think was to be depressed and deplored, as the man who worships his creator in sincerity and with singleness of heart, whatever may be his form of addration, renders the most acceptable offering to the Deity whom he serves. The French Canadians are at present a contented, amiable, and happy people, conforming strictly to the ordinances of their church, which they believe have the sanction of divine au whorisy; and were this conviction to be destroyed, it is much to be doubted whether they would adopt, generally speaking, any other religious oreed or mode of worship, and implict obedience might be succeeded by doubt and infidelity.

Annexation to the United States, it is thought, would substitute for the universal apathy and inertness that prevails in the provinces, the energy and activity which characterize the people of that country; but of this I have my doubts. The marked distinction between the inhabitants of the two countries arises mainly from a cause to which I believe allusion has not been made, and is to be found in the aversion of man of wealth in the colonies, to embark any portion of their capital in the promotion of objects of general utility, or in improving the natural resources of the provinces; while in the United States a contrary polity has perhaps contributed, more than any other cause, to their rapid improvement and prosperity. I am extensively experience of which Causes is already into the provinces, or the resources of a country be developed.

The que

rever extended to the French population, as a body, who think that were Upper Canada annexed to the United States, they would remain as they are at present, a contented colony of Great Britain.

But, even were Great Britain to absandon this valuable portion of the empire, it would only be an act of justice to permit its inhabitants to select the country with which they should be annexed, if they were not declared independent altogether; and were the people of Upper Canada to agree that it should become a State of the American Union, the French Canadians, whose sympathics and attachments have not become obliterated by time, would elfosse to revert to the nation to which the colony formerly belonged, whose language they speak, and with whose literature and hi tory the educated classes among them are familiar; and the government of that country, under whatever dynasty, would gladly again receive them. This the government at Washington would justly view with alarm, as re establishing a French ascendancy on this continent; and as substituting for a magnanimous and kindred neighbor a subtle and restless power.

I must be permitted, in conclusion, to say a few words with reference to reciprosity with the United States, upon which the public mind in Canada seems deggedly bent. To this subject, since it was first mooted. I have given much attention; and can perceive none of those advantages which they promise themseives, from the adoption of that measure—Their true policy is that which has recently been in dicated by the government—to divort the trade of the country down the St Lawrence to the occur, which is a shorter route to England, than that to New York; and which, were an adequate number of light houses established below Quebec, might be rendered as free from danger, during the season of navigation, as is the approach to the American coast.

But the people of Upper Canada have got it into their heads, that they have the day availed by the

rendered as free from danger, during the season of navigation, as is the approach to the American coast.

But the people of Upper Canada have got it into their heads, that they pay the duty exacted by the American government on their produce when consumed in the United States; and I was astonished to find so elever and clear-sighted a man as Mr. Hincks lending himself to the promotion of this popular delusion. It is an established and admitted principle in political economy, that the consumer; pays the duty on the articles which he consumer; and although the Canadian producer may have to advance it in the first lost ance, when he exports his produce to the United States, yet he will not, if in his senses, dispose of it there unless the market price will cover the duty and yield him a profit.

The only beneficial result that would ensue, were the duty on Canadian produce withdrawn tomorrow, would be experienced by the inhabitants of the United States residing on the sea board, whe are paying in New York and elsewhere, at the present moment, one-fifth more for the agricultural produce than they ought to pay, and this without ary corresponding benefit, arising from the imposition of the heavy duty alluded to, as it is withdrawn on exportation. But the consequence of this nominal duty is to increase the prize of the necessaries of life to that extent, as it renders it impossible for the Canadian farmer to compete with the American. Remove this obstacle, and agricultural produce would be reduced in price—not only to the extent of the duty, but beyond it, owing to the competition that would follow; and instead of their paying, as at press not is the case, six dollars per barrel for flour, thirty cents for butter, and other articles in proportion, the price to the hard working citizens of New York would not average more than two-thirds of what it is now. A great relief would thus be effected generally to the inhabitants on the sea board, who feel severely the effects of this protective tariff, without being benefited

" Our Texas Correspondence.

EAGLE PASS, ON THE RIO GRANDS, November 6, 1854. }
Wild Cat the Seminole Chief.—Mexican Foat Days and Bull Fights-Major Emorey and the United States Boundary Commission-Affray between an American and Gopher John, the Commander of Wild Cat's Niggers—Contemplated Rem val of the American Head Quarters from Sun Antonio to Corpus Christi—Depredations of the Indians, and Burder, committee by them, of Mr. Lewis and Two Mr. Committee by them, of Mr. Lewis and Two Mr. Committee by them, of Mr. Lewis and Two Mr. Lewis and Committee of the Mr. Lewis and Committee of the

This little town, from which I write, is one of the many settlements that have sprung into existence upon the banks of the Rio Grande since the end of the Mexican war. Fort Duncan is the name of the military post that Uncle Sam has established here, while upon the Mexican side of the river there is also a new town and a garrison of Mexican solpart of his band has lived for the last two years, about half a mile from the town. Wild Cat and a number of his warriors returned three days age from the city of Mexico, where he has been to re ceive payment for services rendered by him and his warriors in opposition to Carravajal and his forces. We number upon the American side, in population, about one hundred and fifty souls, counting citizens and soldiers. On the Mexican side of the river there is double this number; yet although this is a *mail community we have considerable excitement. For the last week the Mexicans have been holding For the last week the Mexicans have been holding a succession of feast days in celebration of the completion of new quarters for the soldiers. Four or five bull fights were held every evening, and a number of monte and chuck a luck tables were in full blast, and the fandangos continued "until daylight did appear" Major Emorey and a number of efficers and men connected with the United States Boundary Survey are now here, and are preparing to go to Larado in a few days. There is some excitement here arising from an affray on the Mexican side. One of the men of the commission, who had just been discharged from the Survey, got into a difficulty at a fandango with Gopher John, the captain of Wild Cat's niggers. The Mexican guard attempted to arrest tropher John, but were opposed by him. Stephens, the mail contractor between Eagle Pass and San Antonio, stepped up to assist the guard, and fired a ball from hissis shooter over Gopher John's head to scare him. Gopher John cut at Stephens with a kulfe and dared him to shoot, baring his breast and saying, "Shoot, damn you! snoot!" Stephens fire I and shot him through the left shoulder, and Gopher John fell. The guard then attempted to arrest Stephens. He, however, turned to make for the river. The two walked together until they turned a corner, when they broke for the river, the guard, consisting of tel. or twelve men, pursuing. The two Americans jumped into a skiff, and tried to push it off, but it was chained to a rock, and it was no go. The guard came up before they could take to the water, and arrested both, but only confined Stephens. His examination will take place to day, and, if he is committed for trial, the boys here say that they will cross and rescue him. Quien sade!

Gopher John is severely, but not mertall wounded. His Indians and blacks carried him to the camp, where Wild Cat and his Seminoles came down. Such affrays are quite common for several years preceding. One of our citizens, a young Mr. Lewis, and two Mexicans, were killed by the Cammenders of Texas a succession of feast days in celebration of the

Cleveland City-Past, Present and Fature[From the Cleveland Harald, Nev. 19]
From as ably written and interesting sketch, with
the above title, in the new City Directory seen to be
issued, we compile the following article. The sketch
is written by Dr. J. S. Newberry, much of it from
the notes of John Barr, Esq. The writer says:—
He who should now, for the first time visit the
shores of the great Lakes, beholding on every side
the triumphs of enlightened industry; the landscape,
with its wide expanses of orchard, meadors, and
waving grain, burdened with the pleuteous fruits
of scientific tillage; thickly studded with city,
village, and farm house; adorned by temples of
science, and shrines of religion, the happy home of a
large and intelligent population; the waters
ploughed by the keels of fleets of floating palaces,
whitened by the sails of argosies, freighted with the
products of all lands and climes, everywhere surrounded by evidences of plans matured, of labour
done, victories achieved, and hopes in all fruitien;
such a ore, unconscious that he beheld the soone of
the most splendid instance of progress and prosperity the world has over seen, would be slow to
believe that all man has here done and become, was
the worlf of the advances of the fairest portion
of this favored region—to us, even, the history of
the successive changes which have converted, within
little more than fitty years, the silent, forest-clad
solitude, where the Cuyahoga mingled its current
with a wild waste of waters, into the mart of commerce, the theatre of busy, bustling industry, the
seat of science, the abode of fashionable wealt; a
city of thirty thousand souls graced with all the
embellishments of art, and rich in all the refinements
of good and evil which characterize modern civilina.
tion—all this partakes of the marvellous Weighter
around the gray haired pioneer, as he relates the
history of the past, with much the feeling of childran listening to some fairy tale. as though the
scenes of serter men, was in 1766. It July

place, and the influx of men of talent and wealth from all parts of the country, as well as the important additions to the aggregate population, shown by the annual census, indicated the faith had in the report.

Since the completion of the C. C. & C. road, the passion of our people for railroads has grewn with its indulgence; the C. & P. Railroad has been finished, the Lake Shore—to which the city loaned also \$100.000—has been constructed, giving us unbroken railroad connection with Buffalo, Boston and New York; the Toledo, Norwalk and Olevaland road—which will form the last link in a continuous chain, stretching from Cleveland to Chicage.

loaned also \$100.000—has been construsted, giving us unbroken railroad connection with Buffalo, Boston and New York; the Toledo, Norwalk and Olevaland road—which will form the last link in a continuous chain, stretching from Cleveland to Chicage—has been brought to such a stage of progress that a few days more will suffice for its completion.

After speaking of the public improvements of Cleveland and her schools, the writer makes estimates as to the city's future:

By referring to the table of population, we first that the number of inhabitants in 1850 was 17,600; in 1851, 21,140; in 1852, 25,670; an increase of more than twenty per cent per annum. Should the same rate of increase continue, our city would contain in 1860, more than 100,000 inhabitants. This estimate its doubless, too high, but it is difficult to say what causes can operate in any degree to check our onward progress.

The amount of produce received by the Ohio esnall during the years 1850, '51 and '52, exhibit an increase of fully 20 per cent per annum. For instance, the amount of wheat received by two linesses of different years, so we will take that other greatirem of canal business—mineral coal—an item subject to no such variation. The number of tons of coal brought to Cieveland by canal, in 1850, was 2,379; in 1851, 103, 233; in 1852, the number will exceed 140,000 tons. The number of arrivals in, and departures from our port, and the record of our harbor business, exhibits still greater advances on the amount of former years. We have then abundant evidence, derived from different sources, that the business of the city is in a most healthy and flourishing state, and has, in its increase, more than equalled the increments of population.

There is another source of wealth and numbers, of which Cleveland has subjust begun to avail heavely find the population (33,000) surreunding the place of its investment, and entirely disproporties—as great an influence on her prosperity as her unequality to be so of excellent coal; her relations to the mina

SUPREME COURT OF THE UNITED STATES— Cyrus Orlando Loomis, Esq., of Pennsylve Cullom Esq. of Tennesce, were admitted counsellors of this court. No. 31. Hearty a-pillarts, vs. Samuel F. B. Morse et. ment of this cause was commenced by Mr.